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WORLD AFFAIRS

West Acts on Laos

Kennedy Warning. Pres. Kennedy warned the USSR Mar. 23 that the U.S. would not tolerate the loss of Laos to the advancing rebel forces of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao movement.

The President, in a prepared statement at a televised news conference, declared that the U.S. supported a neutral and independent Laos as created by the 1954 Geneva armistice agreement. "If in the past there has been any possible ground for misunderstanding of our desire for a truly neutral Laos," Mr. Kennedy said, "there should be none now."

Mr. Kennedy's statement, illustrated with maps marking recent Pathet Lao advances, contained these points:

- "Firstly, we strongly and unreservedly support the goal of a neutral and an independent Laos tied to no outside power or group of powers, threatening no one and free from any domination. Our support for the present duly constituted [Boun Oum] government is aimed . . . entirely at that result."
- "Secondly, if there is to be a peaceful solution there must be a cessation of the present armed attacks by externally supported Communists. If these attacks do not stop, those who support a truly neutral Laos will have to consider their response. . . . No one should doubt our resolution on this point."
- "Thirdly, we are earnestly in favor of constructive negotiation among the nations concerned and among the leaders of Laos which can help Laos back to . . . independence and genuine neutrality. We strongly support the present British proposal of a prompt end of hostilities and prompt negotiations."

Responding to reporters' questions, Mr. Kennedy said: "no time limit" had been set for ending the Laotian civil war, but "the longer it goes on, the less satisfactory it is"; "substantial progress has been made by the Communists . . . in recent weeks. . . . Luang Prabang . . . has been endangered, and progress has been made southward toward the administrative capital at Vientiane"; there was evidence that Pathet Lao rebels had been aided by "groups from Viet Minh or North Viet Nam"; "if the Communists were able to move in and dominate this country, it would endanger the security of all, and the peace of all of southeast Asia"; one positive result of the more than $300 million the U.S. had spent in Laos was that "Laos is not yet" Communist. . . .

Leading Republicans expressed immediate support for the President's warning on Laos. Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen Mar. 23 that "in a critical situation like this, every American is in his [Mr. Kennedy's] corner." House GOP Policy Committee Chrmn. John W. Byrnes (Wis.) said no Republican would "throw any sand in the gears." Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) said Mar. 24 that Pres. Kennedy had done "the right thing," and "I pray that the President will have the courage to follow through." [See pp. 98C3-99D2]

USSR Gets West's Terms. Anglo-U.S. proposals for ending the Laotian civil war were laid before the Soviet government in a British aide-memoire delivered Mar. 23.

The note, presented by British Amb.-to-USSR Sir Frank Roberts, was formulated on the basis of a Mar. 22 telephone conference between U.S. State Secy. Herter and the Earl of Home, British foreign secretary.

The British message called on the USSR to join in appealing to both the Laotian government and Pathet Lao rebels for an immediate cease-fire in the civil war. It proposed that as "soon as possible" after a cease-fire, Britain and the USSR, as co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China, would call on India to reconvene the International Control Commission for Laos to verify the cessation of fighting.

In a major concession to Soviet demands for a new international conference on Laos, the British note agreed to British participation in such a conference after the control commission had confirmed a Laotian cease-fire. Britain said that the meeting, "to consider a settlement of Laotian problems," should include the 1954 Geneva conferees (the U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Communist China, Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam and the Vietminh movement [North Vietnam]).

The British note reportedly emphasized, however, that the "immediate cessation" of the Laotian fighting was an "essential prerequisite for the successful execution" of the proposals made by Britain. It said that the creation of a new and neutral Laotian government of national unity was essential but that Britain would not recognize the purported neutralist regime of ex-Premier Souvanna Phouma as a substitute.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Nikolai P. Firyubin, recipient of the note, was said to have reiterated the USSR's claim that it was giving military aid to the Souvanna regime as the legitimate government of Laos. He denied, however, that the USSR was aiding Pathet Lao rebels or that it had authority to halt the Pathet Lao offensive.

Macmillan-Kennedy Meeting. British Prime Min. Macmillan and Pres. Kennedy met Mar. 26 at the U.S. naval base in Key West, Fla. for urgent talks on the Laotian situation. The 2 leaders, meeting for the first time, announced in a joint communiqué after their talks that they had reached full agreement on Western policy toward Laos.

The communiqué said: "They agree that the situation in Laos cannot be allowed to continue to deteriorate. They also agree that the recent British note to the Soviet Union contains proposals which, if implemented, would bring to an end the warfare in Laos and would pave the way for Laos to become the truly neutral country which it is their joint wish to see. They strongly hope . . . that the Soviet Union will make a positive and constructive reply to these proposals."

Macmillan, who had left London Mar. 24 on a 19-day tour of the British West Indies, had flown to Key West for the meeting at Mr. Kennedy's request. Macmillan returned to the West Indies after the talks. [See p. 98B1]

Congo

USSR Renews UN Attack. Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko launched a renewed attack Mar. 21 on UN Congo operations and on Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld.

Addressing a General Assembly meeting called at Soviet request, Gromyko accused Hammarskjöld of responsibility for the killing of the late Premier Lumumba and again demanded his removal and replacement by a 3-member UN executive board. Gromyko, referring to Hammarskjöld's alleged role in Lumumba's death, said: "It is not only he who wields the knife or revolver that is the murderer—the main criminal is the one who placed the weapon in his hand." Gromyko called on other UN member states to emulate the example of the USSR, which had "ceased all relations with him [Hammarskjöld] and does not recognize him as a United Nations official."

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy warned U.S. would not tolerate Communist conquest of Laos, met British Prime Min. Macmillan for Key West talks on crisis; British note presented West's truce plan to USSR.

UN faced financial crisis over Congo costs; Gromyko renewed attacks on Hammarskjöld.

USSR launched, recovered 3d animal-bearing satellite.

Pres. Kennedy presented revised $83.2 billion 1962 budget, asked defense spending increase to $43.8 billion; signed unemployment payment extension.

Congress defeated Kennedy minimum wage bill, passed GOP measure.

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Gromyko demanded UN adoption of the following Soviet program for the Congo: (a) condemnation and issuance of sanctions against Belgium as the "aggressor" in the Congo, coupled with measures for the removal of "all Belgian troops and all Belgian personnel now in that country"; (b) the arrest and trial of Pres. Kasavubu and Gen. Mobutu and the disarming of their troops; (c) "the termination within one month of the so-called United Nations operation in the Congo"; (d) "assistance and support to the legitimate government of the Congo headed by Antoine Gizenga."

Stevenson Defends UN. Gromyko's speech was denounced by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson the same day as abusive and "in the worst and most destructive traditions of the cold war."

Stevenson, making his first address before the Assembly, said the U.S. intended to support Hammarskjöld and the UN's Congo operation.

Stevenson's major points:

- The U.S. "strongly supported" the Feb. 21 Security Council resolution authorizing UN troop contingents to use force if necessary in the Congo. "The Soviet Union did not support this resolution . . . [and] does not want the United Nations to succeed in the Congo."
- "The Soviet Union demands the resignation of the secretary general. We will oppose this demand with all of our strength."
- The USSR "demands that the United Nations withdraw from the Congo. . . . The United States is totally opposed to this effort to replace constructive efforts . . . [for] reconcilation with anarchy."
- ". . . We desperately need a period of fruitful collaboration between the United Nations and the Congo during which we all use our best efforts to make the United Nations operation succeed." The UN's aim was "not to impose a government on the Congo but to help the Congolese establish [one] . . . of their own choosing."

Other Proposals. Uruguayan delegate Aureliano Aguirre called Mar. 27 for the gradual disbanding of the UN Congo Force and for the replacement of Hammarskjöld's Congo Conciliation Commission with a new body not limited to African and Asian countries.

Ghana Foreign Min. Ako Adjei urged the Assembly Mar. 27 to adopt Pres. Nkrumah's proposals for the Congo and to order UN troops to use force if necessary to "drive away the Belgians from the Congo." UAR delegate Omar Loutfi joined in supporting Nkrumah's plan for naming an all-African group to seek a Congo settlement.

Conciliation Group's Report. The Congo Conciliation Commission reported Mar. 21 that a 6-week inquiry into the Congo situation had shown that the country was "on the verge of catastrophe" from civil war, famine, near-bankruptcy, and the threat of foreign intervention.

The commission, headed by Jaja Wachuku of Nigeria, had been named by Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld from among the 11 African states that had contributed UN Force troops and were members of his Congo Advisory Committee. The commission had completed the report on its Congo visit in Geneva Mar. 11 and had transmitted it to the Congo Advisory Committee, which in turn circulated the report to the General Assembly and made it public Mar. 21.

The report, written immediately before Congolese political leaders proclaimed a confederation of Congo states, warned that the country was "divided between 4 warring factions" and that "civil war . . . [had] already begun in North Katanga." It said that a further deterioration of the Congo situation would endanger all of Africa.

The commission's findings: (A) the Congo's "Loi Fondamentale" (constitution) was "incomplete and ill-adapted to the needs of the Congo" and should be replaced or amended; (B) the central Congolese government of Premier Joseph Ileo represented a step toward constitutionality, but it "cannot be considered as legal" without Parliamentary approval and should be "broadened without delay . . . to make it a government of national unity"; (C) all Congolese military operations "must be halted immediately to avert the . . . danger of civil war"; (D) the Congolese army "and the other armed groups now operating in the territory should be insulated from politics and reorganized" under UN guidance, with UN troops assisting Congolese authorities in maintaining order; (E) "a federal form of government can alone preserve the national unity and territorial integrity of the Congolese state," and a "summit meeting" of Congolese leaders should be held to achieve "national reconciliation"; (F) in view of recent executions of hostages, all political detainees should be freed immediately; (G) the Congolese Parliament should be reconvened, under UN protection if requested; (H) UN action was necessary to halt "foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Congo" and to force the removal of "Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel, political advisers and mercenaries"; (I) [this section restated the report's findings].

UN Financial Crisis. The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 28 that France and the Latin American countries had refused to pay their shares of UN special assessments levied to cover the cost of the UN Congo Force, $48½ million in 1960 and an estimated $120 million in 1961. The USSR and Soviet bloc states previously had refused to pay their shares of the costs.

The Times reported that France, which had abstained from all Security Council actions on the Congo since UN intervention in 1960, had maintained its refusal to pay its $3,099,642 (6.4%) share of 1960 Congo costs despite appeals from Hammarskjöld and the U.S. government.

Speaking for the Latin American bloc, Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez of Venezuela told the Assembly's Budgetary Committee Mar. 28 that the 19 Latin states could not meet their mounting UN assessments, particularly those levied for the Congo Force. He suggested that the UN impose 3 categories of assessments for its special military operations: (a) major shares, to be paid by the 5 permanent Security Council members (the U.S., France, Britain, Soviet Union and Nationalist China); (b) heavy shares, to be paid by powers directly involved in a crisis (Belgium, in the case of the Congo); (c) "symbolic" shares, to be borne by other UN states to make clear their "collective responsibility" for UN actions.

The Times reported Mar. 27 that only 4 countries—the U.S., Australia, Ireland and the Netherlands—had paid their shares of the assessments for the 1960 Congo operations. The payments totaled $16,745,329 ($15,745,211 from the U.S.' 32.51% share); $31,686,574 remained unpaid. Hammarskjöld had borrowed from the UN's $25 million working capital fund and from other UN financial reserves to meet the shortage, but his authority to commit these funds for Congo purposes was to expire Mar. 31.

Dayal Term Extended. UN delegates reported Mar. 19 that Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld had extended the term of Rajeshwar Dayal, his personal representative in the Congo, despite repeated Congolese demands for his dismissal. Dayal, whose 6-month appointment had ended Mar. 1, had returned to New York from the Congo Mar. 15, leaving his deputy, Mekki Abbas of the Sudan, in charge of UN operations in Léopoldville.

Indian Troops Arrive. The first of the approximately 4,700 Indian troops promised for the UN Congo Force began arriving in Léopoldville Mar. 15 via a U.S. military airlift despite the central Congolese government's protests against their presence.

Premier Ileo said at a Léopoldville news conference Mar. 15 that the agreement to form a Congo confederation had "ended the danger of civil war" and that no more UN troops were needed. He said: "If the United Nations insists, force will be met with force. . . . We are categorically opposed to the . . . dispatch to the Congo of the Indian troops, about which we were . . . never consulted." A formal protest against the Indians' arrival was handed to Mekki Abbas Mar. 16 by Pres. Kasavubu.

The Indian troops were landed without incident. (The Ceylonese UN delegation said Mar. 19 that Ceylon would send an additional 800 to 1,000 men to join its UN Force contingent.)

Congolese Ask UN to Leave. Kasavubu charged Mar. 20 that the UN Force had failed to carry out its mission in the Congo. He said it should be withdrawn immediately.

Kasavubu, interviewed by newsmen, said: "Since the United Nations came here conditions have grown worse. It was called to bring peace; it, in fact, brought disorder. We must ask the United Nations and its arms to get out and let us solve our problems in our own way." Kasavubu expressed gratitude, however, for UN civilian and aid operations and asked they be continued.

Ileo said at a news conference Mar. 21 that the Congo's leaders had begun work on a political settlement and were capable of solving their problems without UN or other foreign

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interference. He said that "contacts" had been made with the Gizenga regime in Stanleyville. He predicted that the former followers of the late Premier Lumumba would join in an eventual political accord.

Maj. Gen. Mobutu declared Mar. 20 that his troops would continue to bar the UN Force from the ports of Matadi and Banana and that "blood would flow" if the UN troops tried to retake the cities by force. Ileo said Mar. 21 that only civilian UN employes would be permitted to enter the cities.

(It was reported from Léopoldville Mar. 22 that ships had begun unloading UN supplies in Matadi despite the absence of UN troops.)

The central Congolese government announced Mar. 24 that a UN plan to reorganize the Congolese army had been submitted to Ileo by Robert K. Gardiner of Ghana and Francis C. Nwokedi of Nigeria, sent to the Congo by Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld to seek implementation of the Feb. 21 Security Council resolution on the Congo. It disclosed Mar. 26 that the 2 envoys had submitted a plan for the replacement of Belgian officials currently serving in Congo administrative posts. Gardner and Nwokedi, who had arrived in the Congo Mar. 22, left Léopoldville Mar. 26 to confer with the Gizenga regime in Stanleyville.

(Belgian officials reported in Brussels Mar. 11 that steps had been taken to implement the Security Council's demand for the withdrawal of Belgian military and civilian personnel from the Congo. They said that Belgian military personnel had been ordered to return from the Congo, all Belgian recruiting centers for Congo service had been closed, and that Belgian civilian officials had been given guarantees of jobs at home if they left the Congo. Of the 40,000 Belgians currently in the Congo, 2,000 were said to be working as civil officials for various Congolese governments, and 330 were said to hold military posts.)

Gizenga Rejects Confederation. It was reported from Léopoldville Mar. 18 that the Gizenga government had rejected the creation of a Congolese confederation under Kasavubu.

Gizenga was said to have informed Kasavubu that all decisions adopted by the Tananarive conference of Congolese leaders were unacceptable to his Stanleyville government. He was said to have demanded the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament in a neutral country to seek a new political settlement based on a federation with a strong central government.

Interviewed in Stanleyville Mar. 22 by Marguerite Higgins of the N.Y. Herald Tribune, Gizenga denied that he was a Communist but insisted that he was the sole legal successor to the late Lumumba. He warned that he would expel all Western consular officials from Stanleyville unless their governments recognized him. The consuls were ousted Mar. 24.

The central Congolese government named Vice Premier Jean Bolikango and Léopoldville Province Pres. Joseph Kamitatu Mar. 23 to lead a delegation to Stanleyville for talks with the Gizenga regime. Their mission was postponed Mar. 25 despite Gizenga's reported willingness to open talks and assure the envoys' safety.

Violence. A Belgian note to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld charged Mar. 14 that 2,000 whites had fled from rebel-held Kivu Province in the past 2 months due to the UN Force's inability to protect them from marauding Congolese. Belgium said the Europeans had crossed the border into neighboring Ruanda-Urundi. The note reported that 300 whites were being held as hostages in the Kindu area.

The UN Command in Léopoldville disclosed Mar. 13 that the 300 whites detained in Kivu had been subjected to maltreatment by Congolese soldiers. Several Belgian nuns were said to have been raped by Congolese in Kasongo. A Malayan UN unit was ordered into Kivu to free the detained whites. UN spokesmen said Mar. 18 that the Kasongo area had been terrorized by Kartelites, members of a "leopard man" terrorist sect.

3 Ghanaian UN soldiers were reported missing and presumed dead Mar. 28 after a clash with Congolese soldiers near Bakwanga, capital of South Kasai. A 4th Ghanaian was killed in the incident. [See p. 89B1]

SPACE

3d Dog Vehicle Landed. A 4,695-kilogram (10,329-pound) satellite carrying a female dog named Zvezdochka (Little Star) was fired into orbit by Soviet scientists Mar. 25 and brought back to earth by radio command the same day with its passenger apparently unharmed. The USSR had accomplished such a feat twice before.

Tass said the satellite had gone into an orbit with an apogee of 247 kilometers (about 154 miles) and a perigee of 175.1 kilometers (about 111 miles). The orbit was inclined at an angle of 64° 54′ to the equator. The period of orbit was 85 minutes 42 seconds, but Tass did not say how many trips around the earth the satellite made before being brought down.

Tass reported that the space vehicle carried "other biological objects" in addition to the dog. [See p. 90C-E3]

Reds Plan Man in Orbit. Soviet scientists confirmed at a press conference at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow Mar. 28 that a trip in orbit rather than a ballistic flight was being planned for the first Soviet attempt to put a man into space. Prof. Eugeny Fyodorov, a physicist, said that one man would make the first orbital journey and that it would last only about 2 hours. [See p. 90F3]

Alexander V. Topchiev, vice chairman of the academy, denied again that the USSR had tried to send a man into space and had failed. He said the Soviet Union had not concealed and would not conceal any space failures. [See p. 80B-C1]

Scientists at the conference said that the 4 female dogs and other "biological specimens" so far recovered from orbit seemed healthy although "some highly refined changes in cell structure" had been noticed.

Sign of Life in Space. The discovery of wax in a meteorite fragment was reported at the N.Y. Academy of Sciences Mar. 16 by Drs. Bartholomew Nagy and Douglas J. Hennesy of Fordham University's chemistry department and Warren G. Meinschein of the Esso Research & Engineering Co. The 3 scientists held that the minute bit of wax, similar to wax from the skin of an apple, grape or palm leaf, was proof that life existed elsewhere than on earth. The meteorite fragment was of a rare carbonaceous chondrite. It was picked up after a meteorite fell on Orgueil, southern France, May 14, 1864. [See Vol. XX, p. 28C3; XIX, 391F3]

Air Force Gets Main Job. Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara Mar. 8 issued a directive "assign[ing] space development programs and projects" to the Air Force "except under unusual circumstances." He gave each of the other services the right to "conduct preliminary research to develop new ways of using space technology to perform its assigned function."

According to Pentagon officials, Army or Navy proposals resulting from their preliminary research were to be taken over by the AF for development. Space projects completed by the AF could then be assigned to whichever services needed them. Asst. Defense Secy. (for Public Affairs) Arthur Sylvester said the directive had been prompted, in part at least, by a report of a Kennedy task force headed by Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner. [See p. 37C-G3]

The directive was criticized by Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R., Mich.) in a speech in the House Mar. 16. He said that Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had complained in a Mar. 2 memorandum that the directive "goes too far" and "makes a change in basic policy where all that appears to me to be warranted at this time is an updating to meet those changes which we can now foresee." Lemnitzer's memo said the Joint Chiefs had not been given time to develop "a view" on the issue. He said he felt "that in general the Joint Chiefs . . . should be given a full opportunity to study carefully matters of this sort which have far-reaching military implications."

The House Science & Astronautics Committee, investigating the matter, was told by Deputy Defense Secy. Roswell L. Gilpatric Mar. 17 that while the decision "was made in less time than has customarily been the practice" in the Defense Department, it was made with "full consideration" and after "all parties [had] an opportunity to be heard." The Joint Chiefs as a body had not been consulted, he said.

Lemnitzer told the committee Mar. 23 that he had been consulted individually before the directive was issued and that he assumed that all service chiefs had been permitted to submit their views through their service secretaries.

The President

Budget Revised. Pres. Kennedy, in a message to Congress Mar. 24, proposed that expenditures in the fiscal 1962 budget be increased by $2.322 billion for non-military items to an $83.187 billion total. He estimated that receipts would total $83.233 billion if based on ex-Pres. Eisenhower's January budget plus $900 million from increased economic activity "generated by new proposals." But receipts more likely would amount to $81.433 billion based on "more realistic economic assumptions" (and including the effect of new proposals), the message said. The "unrealistic" receipts estimate would result in a balanced budget with a $46 million surplus whereas Mr. Kennedy indicated that he actually expected a deficit of at least $1.754 billion.

(Administration officials briefed newsmen on the modified budget Mar. 24. They estimated that fiscal 1961 expenditures would be $80.7 billion [$1.8 billion more than in the Eisenhower budget] and revenues $78½ billion [$500 million less]. This would mean a $2.169 billion deficit.) [See pp. 93E-F1, 74C-E3]

The message charged that the Eisenhower budget for fiscal 1961: "optimistically estimated" tax revenues "by assuming a much rosier economy"; "unrealistically assumed" enactment of a "necessary" $843 million-a-year postal-rate increase; "underestimated the normal flow of defense expenditures under the then-existing policies and commitments by at least" $500 million; underestimated requirements for jobless benefits of ex-servicemen and federal employes, the demand for veterans' housing loans and commitments of the Export-Import Bank. "The deficit thus inherited" was augmented by essential anti-recession and national security steps, the message said. [See pp. 65F-G2, 37A-B1]

Mr. Kennedy said that the budget for fiscal 1962 was "in balance in terms of my pledge of Jan. 30," but was "likely to be in deficit unless economic conditions rapidly improve to meet the levels predicted in the [Eisenhower] Jan. 16 budget." There would be a surplus if the economy were operating "at or near its full potential," the message said. "Any budgetary unbalance" "will not be the result of any non-defense programs I have submitted" but "the consequence of the overestimation of revenues and underestimation of expenditures in the January budget." [See p. 36A-B3]

Omissions made in the Eisenhower budget for fiscal 1962, according to Pres. Kennedy, included expenditures of $100 million for disaster aid to Chile and of $114 million for a linear electron accelerator. The message said the 1962 Eisenhower budget called for "wholly inadequate funds" to provide for the educational needs of Indian children on reservations.

The message said that the Eisenhower budget for fiscal 1962 assumed: (a) that farm price supports would be reduced to the lowest level permitted by law—"reductions that were never formally recommended" by the then-Agriculture Secretary, which "would never be permitted" by Congress and which "would have been absolutely ruinous to our farm economy"; (b) that public-school-construction aid would be financed by means other than budgetary expenditures and that expenditures for higher-education aid would be "deferred by the device" of long-term installment payments; (c) that Congress would end federal farm-housing loan programs; (d) that there would be no new authority for low-income housing and no expansion in urban renewal, that there would be a cutback in veterans and college housing loans and sharp cutbacks in programs for airport construction and the REA.

Major increases made by Mr. Kennedy in the fiscal 1962 budget included: Temporary unemployment compensation, $440 million; elementary and secondary education, $500 million; aid to higher education, $21 million; surplus-food distribution in U.S., $100 million; food-stamp pilot program, $50 million; CCC for price supports and food distribution abroad, $164 million; farm-ownership and operating loans, $77 million; farm-housing loans, $45 million; area redevelopment, $40 million; college-housing loans, $45 million; low-cost housing, $65 million; urban renewal, $54 million; public-facility loans, $30 million; housing for the elderly, $10 million; NASA, $85 million; National Science Foundation, $29 million; USIA, $8 million; Chilean reconstruction, $50 million.

The message also urged Congress to provide (a) authority for the transfer of a "modest" amount of Congressionally provided funds and personnel, to be controlled by the Budget Bureau, for use by department and agency heads "to meet unforeseen high-priority requirements," (b) the additional $843 million postal revenues requested earlier, (c) more funds for the Internal Revenue Service for collecting revenues and fighting crime, (d) an increase in the debt limit. [See pp. 12A1-15C1]

Defense Budget. Pres. Kennedy proposed to Congress Mar. 28 that the defense budget be revised to speed up the Polaris-submarine and Minuteman ICBM programs, strengthen the U.S.' ability to deter conventional war, cut back the B-70 supersonic bomber program, cancel the military nuclear-plane project and discontinue 73 "excess" military bases. The President said his proposals were based on a defense review that "still continues."

The message requested that fiscal 1962 defense appropriations be raised $1.954 billion to $43,794,300,000. The expenditures increase was estimated at $650 million. [See p. 13D1]

The Budget Bureau estimated Mar. 28 that with the proposed defense changes, expenditures would total $80.693 billion and revenues $78.524 billion in fiscal 1961 and that there would be a $2.169 billion deficit. For fiscal 1962, expenditures were re-estimated at $84.259 billion and revenues at $81.433 billion. The deficit: $2.826 billion. [See p. 12B1]

The message reiterated that the primary purpose of U.S. armament was peace, not war: "Our arms will never be used to strike the first blow in any attack." But it warned that "diplomacy and defense are no longer distinct alternatives, one to be used where the other fails—both must complement each other." It said: "This doctrine means that . . . capability must rest with that portion of our forces which would survive the initial attack"; the U.S.' defense posture must (a) "convince all potential aggressors that any attack would be futile," (b) "provide backing for diplomatic settlement of disputes" and (c) "insure the adequacy of our bargaining power for an end to the arms race"; "if genuine progress is made, then as tension is reduced, so will be our arms"; "our objective now is to increase our ability to confine our response to non-nuclear weapons, and

Eisenhower & Kennedy Budgets

(Expenditures and new obligational authority for fiscal years July 1—June 30. In millions.)

	Expenditures				— New Obligational Authority —			
	Eisenhower 1961	Kennedy 1961	Eisenhower 1962	Kennedy 1962	Eisenhower 1961	Kennedy 1961	Eisenhower 1962	Kennedy 1962
Legislative branch and Judiciary	$208	$200	$203	$207	$176	$176	$180	$184
Executive office of President	61	72	92	92	72	72	116	116
Funds appropriated to President:								
Mutual security—economic and contingencies	1,675	1,725	1,875	1,875	2,131	2,131	2,200	2,400
Other	43	58	75	175	507	607	13	13
Independent offices:								
Atomic Energy Commission	2,660	2,660	2,680	2,670	2,781	2,781	2,598	2,628
Export-Import Bank	—100	—50	—4	—4	0	0	0	0
Federal Aviation Agency	640	630	730	743	690	690	686	745
National Aeronautics & Space Admin.	770	720	965	1,050	965	965	1,110	1,236
Veterans Administration	5,314	5,400	5,369	5,404	5,577	5,577	5,101	5,141
Other	770	759	676	704	756	780	755	832
General Services Administration	442	420	496	498	520	521	556	558
Housing & Home Finance Agency	544	525	728	942	1,119	1,819	948	1,368
Agriculture Department	5,739	5,807	5,782	6,440	5,361	8,330	5,509	6,169
Commerce Department	511	511	566	614	549	549	612	677
Defense Department—military:								
Military functions	41,500	42,500	42,910	43,800	41,308	41,371	41,840	43,794
Military assistance	1,700	1,500	1,750	1,650	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,600
Defense Department—civil	986	1,015	984	1,021	978	978	972	994
Health, Education & Welfare Dept.	3,716	3,744	4,005	4,798	3,909	3,940	4,026	5,505
Interior Department	785	785	873	906	837	838	888	940
Justice Department	285	285	294	296	297	297	297	299
Labor Department	295	892	223	654	525	1,566	264	289
Post Office Department	786	926	63	63	728	876	63	63
State Department	260	260	345	351	268	268	351	363
Treasury Department:								
Interest	8,993	8,993	8,593	8,693	8,993	8,993	8,593	8,693
Other	965	965	1,095	1,120	992	993	1,126	1,156
District of Columbia	48	42	66	66	79	73	63	63
Allowances for contingencies	25	25	100	100	150	150	200	200
Deduct interfund transactions	676	676	667	667	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$78,945	$80,693	$80,865	$84,259	$82,068	$87,141	$70,867	$86,026

to lessen the incentive for any limited aggression by making clear what our response will accomplish"; "we must be ready now to deal with any size of force, including small externally supported bands of men; and we must help train local forces. . . ." [See p. 82D2-B3]

The message said the U.S. must be willing "to purchase productive capacity and to initiate development programs that may never need to be used" as "an insurance policy of buying alternative future options." It insisted that the U.S. must have a retaliatory power that (1) can reduce "the danger of an unnecessary escalation of a small war into a large one . . ." and (2) "does not rest on decisions made in ambiguous circumstances, or permit a catastrophic mistake."

The message reiterated that U.S. defenses must not be "bound by arbitrary budget ceilings," and that they "must be subject to ultimate civilian control and command . . . in war as well as peace." [See p. 15A2]

In comments applicable to the "missile-gap" controversy, the message said: "It has been publicly acknowledged for several years that this nation has not led the world in missile strength. . . . Deterrent power depends not only on the number of our missiles and bombers, but on their state of readiness, their ability to survive attack, and the flexibility and sureness with which we can control them to achieve . . . strategic objectives." [See p. 54E2-B3]

The President proposed these curtailments in military programs (estimated fiscal 1962 savings in parenthesis): elimination of the last 2 Titan squadrons ($100 million); phase-out of some B-74 medium bomber wings ($35 million) and the subsonic Snark missile ($7 million); elimination of the development "at this time" of the B-70 Mach 3 manned bomber as a full weapons system, but using it in speed-flying research ($138 million); termination of the development of a nuclear-powered aircraft as a defense matter and transfer of A-plane work to the AEC for scientific research ($35 million); cancellation of the Eagle missile ($57 million in 1961 and 1962). [See p. 12D1-C2; Vol. XX, 378C2]

Among other proposed defense budget changes (requested new obligational authority in parenthesis):

Missile deterrents—Construction of 10 more Polaris submarines and one more Polaris tender to be delivered at the rate of one a month beginning in June 1963; acceleration of the development of the Polaris A-3 ($270 million in fiscal 1962, $1.34 billion over a 4-year period); doubling of Minuteman capacity production and addition of 3 fixed-base squadrons to replace the budgeted provision for 3 mobile Minuteman squadrons while continuing development work on the mobile units ($96 million in fiscal 1962); speed-up of the development of the Skybolt missile, a 1,000-mile-range, aid-launched, solid fuel, nuclear-warhead ballistic missile designed to be carried by B-52 and British V bombers ($50 million in fiscal 1962). [See p. 73B1; Vol. XX, 420C3]

Bomber deterrents—Completion of the stand-by capacity to enable ⅛ of the heavy bomber force and ½ of the ground-alert forces to be on air and ground alerts ($45 million in fiscal 1962). [See p. 5F1]

Warning systems—Acceleration of the Midas program ($60 million); strengthening the Air Defense System against manned bomber attack ($23 million); strengthening of the continuous command posts and communications centers ($16 million); increased space and research programs related to defense, such as Dynasoar, Advent, Defender, Discoverer ($226 million).

Conventional defense—Expanded research on non-nuclear weapons, including anti-submarine warfare ($122 million); purchase of 129 airlift planes in fiscal 1962 ($172 million); construction of an additional amphibious transport for Marines ($40 million); increased procurement of helicopters, non-nuclear weapons and communications equipment ($230 million); expected 1965 phase-out of Navy and Air Force manned aircraft ($45 million); modification of the F-105 tactical fighter plane ($25 million); addition of 13,000 personnel to the armed forces ($39 million); an increased readiness-training program ($65 million).

Foreign Aid Message. Pres. Kennedy sent to Congress Mar. 22 a message outlining "a whole new set of basic concepts" for a U.S. foreign aid program to make the 1960s a "decade of development" for the underdeveloped nations. The program's task, he said, was "not negatively to fight communism," but "to help make a historical demonstration that . . . economic growth and political democracy can develop hand in hand."

The message called the existing aid program "bureaucratically fragmented, awkward and slow, its administration . . . diffused over a haphazard and irrational structure." It said: "Undependable short-term financing" had weakened recipient nations' incentive for planning and self-help; "money spent to meet crisis situations or short-term political objectives while helping to maintain national integrity and independence has rarely moved the recipient nation toward greater economic stability."

Free industrialized nations were urged to join the U.S. in "a major economic assistance effort" for "a common undertaking" in which each nation's contribution was related to the contributions of others and to the needs of each underdeveloped nation. "We intend," the President said, "to achieve a decisive turnaround in the fate of the less-developed world, looking toward the ultimate day when all nations can be self-reliant. . . ."

The program's "new working concept" was that each recipient nation would undertake "national development programs" tailored to its current development and its "foreseeable potential." These programs would include internal reforms and self-help such as land and tax reforms, improved education and social justice.

To administer the program, the message proposed the creation of a single foreign aid agency with an administrator to report to the President and the State Secretary and with a single mission chief in each country to report to the U.S. ambassador. This agency was to replace existing separate aid programs and integrate the operations of: the International Cooperation Administration; the Development Loan Fund; the Food-for-Peace Program; the Export-Import Bank's local currency lending activities; the Peace Corps; the donation of non-farm surpluses.

The message recommended giving the new agency not less than 5 years' borrowing authority to commit and make dollar-repayable loans. Its "most important tool," it said, would be long-term development loans at low or no rates of interest, repayable in dollars on terms up to 50 years. Recognizing that this was "not normal banking practice," the message said: the U.S. was "banking on the emergence . . . [of] self-reliant nations"; "long-range plans . . . cannot be financed on a short-term basis."

To finance the new program, the message recommended that the fiscal 1962 budget's $4 billion aid request be reallocated as follows:

Economic aid—$1½ billion for new obligational authority to finance grants for education, social progress and institutional development, the Peace Corps and sustaining aid; $900 million for long-term low or interest-free development loans financed through an authorization of public-debt borrowing authority that would also provide no more than $1.6 billion for the next 4 years. (Also to be used for these loans would be the unappropriated dollar funds coming from repayment of the principal and interest on loans to Britain and the ECA and from money owed the U.S. for occupation activities in Germany and Japan).

Military aid—$1.6 billion (reduced from $1.8 billion) to maintain U.S. forces and honor existing commitments. (The message could not "say with precision whether this amount will meet the minimum level of military aid which our basic security policy might demand this year.") [See p. 13C2-E3]

The message recommended that military aid be separated from the economic aid program. It said separate authority for military aid would be requested in the defense budget. [See pp. 91G1-F2, 45A1, C1, 37B-C1]

Congress

Jobless Aid Passed. An emergency aid-to-the-jobless bill (HR4806) was signed by Pres. Kennedy Mar. 24 as his Administration's first major anti-recession measure to become law. The bill provided a temporary $927 million program to extend unemployment compensation to workers whose regular state benefits had been or would be exhausted between June 30, 1960 and Mar. 31, 1962.

The enacted version of the bill, adopted Mar. 22 by Senate voice vote and 362-31 House vote (27 R. and 4 D. vs.), was a conference committee bill only slightly modified from the original Senate and House measures.

The new law was to be financed by a Treasury advance of nearly $1 billion to be distributed to participating states as needed. The advance was to be repaid by doubling, for 2 years starting in Jan. 1962, the employers' current .4% U.S. compensation tax on the first $3,000 of each employe's wages. The employers' first increased payments were due in Jan. 1963.

Eligible jobless workers were to have their benefits periods extended by 50% to a maximum of 39 weeks in all. The estimated number of persons eligible was 700,000 currently, but ultimately would be 3,200,000.

Representatives of 20 states signed for their states to participate in the new program less than an hour after the bill became law. [See pp. 100F3-101C1]

A bill (HR5075) extending similar benefits to workers covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act had been passed by voice votes of the House Mar. 6 and Senate Mar. 16. Pres. Kennedy asked Congress Mar. 22 for a $24 million appropriation to finance Treasury advances for the railroad fund. It was to be repaid by raising the Railroad Retirement tax by ¼% in fiscal 1962-63. [See Vol. XIX, p. 191D3]

Minimum Wage Defeat. The Kennedy Administration suffered its first major legislative set-back Mar. 24 when the House, by a 186-185 teller vote, rejected a compromise version of the Administration's minimum wage bill (HR3935).

Following this defeat, a bill backed by a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition was passed by a 205-162 teller-vote and later by a 216-203 roll-call vote (142 R. & 74 D. vs. 177 D. & 26 R.). This measure (identical bills HR5560-61), introduced Mar. 14 by Reps. William H. Ayres (R., O.) and A. Paul Kitchin (D., N.C.), (1) raised the $1 minimum hourly wage to $1.15 for those currently covered, (2) extended the $1-an-hour minimum, with no overtime provisions, to about 1,400,000 workers not currently covered. The newly covered workers were employes of retail and service firms that had 5 or more outlets in 2 or more states.

The Administration, which favored a more generous bill, had tried to avert defeat through its compromise measure, introduced Mar. 23 by Rep. Carl Albert (D., Okla.). This would have (a) raised the hourly minimum wage to $1.15 currently and to $1.25 in 1963, (b) covered employes of stores with sales volumes exceeding $1 million annually and with at least 25% of their volume in interstate commerce. The Administration further compromised Mar. 24 by accepting from Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) an amendment to reduce coverage to about 3,600,00 by excluding laundry workers.

The House Education & Labor Committee had approved by a 19-12 vote Mar. 9 a substitute Administration bill offered by the bill's original sponsor, Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.). The substitute would have (1) raised the hourly minimum from $1 to $1.25 in 2 steps over 28 months, (2) extended coverage to about 4,311,000 employes in chain stores doing over $1 million annual gross volume.

Pres. Kennedy, at his news conference Mar. 23, backed the committee bill and said he considered $1.25 an hour "a very minimum wage."

The House GOP Policy Committee had met Mar. 14 and announced its support of the Kitchin-Ayres measure. [See pp. 54D3-55A1]

Feed Grains Bill Enacted. A compromise version of the Administration's emergency feed-grains bill (HR4510) was passed by 231-185 House vote (214 D. & 17 R. vs. 36 D. & 149 R.) Mar. 21 and 58-31 Senate vote (49 D. & 9 R. vs. 22 R. & 9D.) Mar. 22. President Kennedy signed it Mar. 22.

The final bill contained a diluted variant of the original House bill's controversial Section 3, which had been eliminated in the original Senate bill. Farmers who reduced their feed-grains acreage by 20% were eligible to receive price supports equal to ½ the value of the crop that could have been grown on the idle acreage. By reducing acreage another 20% the farmers could receive 60% of the value of that potential crop. Payments would be made by certificates representing payment-in-kind from government surplus. These certificates could either (1) be exchanged for the surplus grain which the farmer could in turn sell or use, or (2) be sold for cash to the Agriculture Secretary. With his Section 3 power, the Secretary could accumulate certificates for sale in areas where the farmers were not participating in the acreage-reduction plan.

The bill provided that: 1961 price supports for corn could be raised to more than 65% of parity; supports would be made available on soybeans and other oil-seed crops only for farmers who participated in the feed-grains acreage-retirement plan; supports would not be provided for yields in excess of a farm's average 1959-60 per-acre yield (a protection against farmers' producing more despite acreage cuts). [See pp. 92B3-93B1]

Labor

Atomic Dispute Settled A 7½-month dispute at the Hanford Atomic Works in Richland, Wash. was settled Mar. 18 without a strike when the General Electric Co. and the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council agreed on a contract that provided 2 3% salary raises, the first retroactive to Oct. 3, 1960, a 2d beginning Apr. 2, 1962. Current scale averaged $3.11 an hour.

The 3,500 workers had canceled a planned strike for Mar. 13 in compliance with a plea from Pres. Kennedy. [See p. 47E-F1]

Airline Strikes. Pres. Kennedy announced Feb. 23 the end of the most costly and paralyzing strike in commercial aviation history. Members of the AFL-CIO Flight Engineers International Association, on strike since Feb. 17, agreed to return to work, under an Administration peace formula, at 6 of the 7 airlines affected.

The struck airlines were Trans World (TWA), Eastern, American, National and Flying Tiger, all of which had been shut down completely, and Pan American (PAA) and Western, whose operations had been drastically curtailed. Western was the only airline that rejected the agreement despite pleas from Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg and other cabinet members. Western had said Feb. 21 it would fire its 130 flight engineers and replace them with pilots.

The ostensible reason for the strike was a wage-and-hours dispute, but the major issue was a Feb. 6 National Mediation Board ruling that United Air Lines pilots and engineers must vote as a unit to decide on representation by a single union—either the FEIA or the Air Line Pilots Association. (UAL was not affected by the strike because its engineers were pilot-trained, and many were members of both unions.)

The peace formula, negotiated at the Labor Department, included submission of the dispute to a Presidential commission appointed by Pres. Kennedy Feb. 21. Commission members: Wisconsin Law School Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, chairman; Princeton Economics Prof. Richard Lester; Stanford University Law School Prof. J. Keither Mann. The formula also provided assurances of no reprisals and withdrawal of law suits against the FEIA.

Pres. Kennedy had sought to avert the strike by establishing an emergency board Feb. 17 to probe the dispute during a 60-day moratorium. The FEIA said it did not receive official notification of the order until Feb. 18, when it directed the strikers to return to work. The strike continued and was declared "wildcat" when flight engineers called in sick.

The strikers defied temporary injunctions issued Feb. 18 by U.S. district judges in Miami, Brooklyn and Dallas. U.S. Judge Emmett C. Choate in Miami Feb. 21 fined the FEIA $200,000 "or whatever is in your treasury" for contempt of his injunction.

Goldberg's offer to mediate had been rejected Feb. 19. [See p. 47A-F1]

(Northwest Airlines engineers, members of the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists, started a separate strike Jan. 9. Pres. Kennedy Feb. 24 ordered a 60-day break in this strike under the National Railway Labor Act and appointed a fact-finding board to investigate the dispute.)

Stewardesses Join TWU. Rowland K. Quinn Jr., president of the International Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses Association of the AFL-CIO International Air Line Pilots Association, announced in Chicago Mar. 7 that his union had affiliated with the AFL-CIO Transport Workers Union of America. Quinn said the TWU would represent all stewardesses except 60 on the Flying Tiger Lines represented by the Teamsters and 30 on the Mohawk lines represented by the ALPA. The AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 27 had refused an ALSS request for a charter independent of the ALPA. [See Vol. XX, p. 379B-C1]

FOREIGN

Belgium

Election Ends Eyskens Regime. Gaston Eyskens resigned as premier Mar. 27 after returns from the Mar. 26 national parliamentary and provincial council elections showed a loss of seats for his Christian Social party. King Baudouin asked Eyskens to remain in office until a new cabinet was formed to replace his Christian Social-Liberal coalition.

Party composition of the new parliament and provincial councils (number of seats of previous parliament and councils in parenthesis): House of Representatives—Christian Social Party, 96 (104); Socialist Party, 84 (84); Liberal Party, 20 (21); Communist Party, 5 (2); Flemish Union, 5 (1). Senate—Christian Social Party, 47 (53); Socialists, 45 (40); Liberals, 11 (12); Communists, 1 (1); Flemish Union, 2 (0). Provincial councils—Christian Social Party, 333 (360); Socialists, 265 (233); Liberals, 76 (68); Communists, 11 (3); Flemish Union, 9 (2). The Christian Social Party's popular vote was 41.46% of the ballots cast. [See p. 84F1]

Cambodia

New Cabinet. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian chief of state, formed a new government Jan. 28 after having been granted executive powers by parliament Jan. 25 to end a cabinet crisis. The country had been without a government since Jan. 16 when Norodom accepted the resignation of Premier Pho Proeung.

The Jan. 28 cabinet: Premier and Interior & Religious Affairs Min.—Pen Nouth; Foreign Affairs & Tourism—Nhiek Tioulong; Finance & Economic Affairs—Son Sann; Information—Chau Seng. 5 additional ministers, 5 state secretaries and 4 undersecretaries also were chosen. [See Vol. XX, p. 412C3]

Great Britain

Spies Convicted. A London jury Mar. 22 convicted 5 persons of spying on Britain's Underwater Detection Establishment in Portland. They had gone on trial Mar. 13.

Defendants and prison sentences (in parenthesis) handed down by Lord Chief Justice Sir Hubert Lister Parker: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale, 37 (25 years); Henry Frederick Houghton, 55, and Ethel Elizabeth Gee, 46 (15 years each); Peter John Kroger, 50, and his wife, Helen, 47, U.S. citizens whose names actually were Morris and Lona Teresa Petra Cohen (20 years each).

Detective Supt. George Smith, director of M1.5, the British military counter-espionage service whose agents had trapped the 5 spies, told the court that he had not been able to establish Lonsdale's identity but that he thought Lonsdale, who used a Canadian passport, was "a Russian and a member of the Russian intelligence service." He was believed to be the head of the spy ring. [See p. 75E1-E2]

Laborites Expel 5. The British Labor Party Mar. 16 expelled 5 leftwing MPs from the Parliamentary Labor Party for opposing the defense policies of party leader Hugh Gaitskell. Those ousted were Michael Foot, Sydney Silverman, Emrys Hughes, Stephen Davies and William Baxter. They had opposed party policy by voting in the House of Commons Mar. 15 against expenditure of funds for the armed forces. All 5 retained their regular (non-Parliamentary) party membership.

The Labor Party's National Executive Committee voted Mar. 22 to suspend Konni Zilliacus from the Parliamentary Labor Party for his failure to heed a party warning against writing articles for a Communist magazine.

Alan Brown, an MP, resigned from the Labor Party Mar. 22. He charged that leftwing party members were being appeased on defense policy. In a letter of resignation to Gaitskell, Brown said he was opposed to an Oct. 5, 1960 Labor Party resolution that called for Britain to renounce nuclear weapons unilaterally.

All 7 were to remain in parliament as independent members. [See Vol. XX, p. 247D2]

Tories Win Elections. Antony Buck, 33, Conservative, won a Parliamentary seat in a Colchester by-election Mar. 16. P. E. Walker, 29, Conservative, won a Parliamentary seat in a Worchester by-election Mar. 16. Both seats had been Conservative. [See Vol. XX, p. 421C3]

Rumania

Government Reorganized. The Rumanian Grand National Assembly Mar. 21 approved a major overhaul of the governmental structure to improve administrative efficiency. The Presidium, the principal executive body of government, was replaced by a 13-member State Council headed by a president and 3 vice presidents. A Council of Ministers (cabinet) was established.

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, first secretary of the Rumanian CP, was elected State Council president. The 3 vice presidents: Avram Bunaciu, ex-foreign minster; ex-Presidium Pres. Ion Gheorghe Maurer; ex-Presidium Vice Pres. Stefan Voitec.

Maurer was named chairman (equivalent to premier) of the Council of Ministers with Gheorghe Apostol as his first deputy. Other council deputies: Gen. Emil Bodnaras, Petre Borila, Alexandri Birladeanu and Alexandri Mogiloros (all deputies in the old government) and Interior Min. Alexandri Draghici.

Chivu Stoica was relieved as premier and was named the CP's Central Committee secretary. He replaced Iros Sacetas, who was appointed food minister.

The State Council had the power to: (a) control the government; (b) examine and supervise Supreme Court decisions and appoint and recall its judges; (c) appoint and recall officers of the armed forces' high command; (d) convene permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Gheorghiu-Dej, as State Council president, was to represent his government in foreign affairs. [See Vol. XX, p. 249G3]

Elections. 12 million Rumanians voted Mar. 5 in an election for 465 deputies to the Grand National Assembly. Bucharest Radio reported Mar. 8 that 99.77% of the electorate had voted for a single slate of candidates of the Popular Democratic Front, a combination of the Workers (Communist) Party and CP-sponsored trade unions, youth groups and other organizations.

Farm Socialization Expands. Deputy Agriculture Mins. Eugene Alexie and Bucur Schiopu told the N.Y. Times (interview published Mar. 21) that as of February, 83% of Rumania's arable land and almost 82% of its agricultural surface had been socialized. This was 10% higher than the figure at the end of 1959. The ministers reported that the number of collective farms had increased from 3,745 at the end of 1959 to 5,210 in February. The government's drive against peasant associations had reduced the number of those organizations from 11,400 at the end of 1959 to 4,300 in February. [See Vol. XX, p. 126A1]

Soviet Union

News Censorship Eased. The Soviet government announced Mar. 23 that it was ending prior censorship of news dispatches sent out of the USSR by foreign press, radio and TV correspondents. The announcement was made at a Moscow news conference by Mikhail A. Kharlamov, Soviet foreign ministry press chief. Foreign correspondents were told that they would continue to be held responsible for any outgoing news that Soviet authorities considered to be "incorrect rumors." (News coming into the USSR was still subject to strict government censorship.) Heretofore, correspondents had been required to submit their copy to the Central Telegraph Agency for Glavlit's (censorship bureau) approval. Under the new ruling, news dispatches could be given to any telegraph office for transmission out of the Soviet Union. [See Vol. XIX, p. 57F1]

Farm Shakeup. Abdurakhmen A. Abdullayevo was replaced by G. A. Aliev as agriculture minister of the Tadzhikistan SSR, the newspaper Kommunist Tadzhikistan reported Mar. 25. The newspaper Sovetskaya Litva reported Mar. 25 that Latvian SSR Agriculture Min. Yaya Vanag had been replaced by Aleksandr A. Nikonov.

Nazirulla Mannanov, head of Soviet research in cotton-growing, was appointed agriculture minister of the Uzbek republic Mar. 28. The ministry recently had been reorganized to concentrate on developing agriculture science and training specialists. [See p. 86C-F1]

Turkey

Yassiada Trials. The mass trials of officials of the ousted Democratic Party regime of ex-Premier Adnan Menderes were continued in January on Yassiada Island in the Sea of Marmara.

Former Pres. Celal Bayer and 7 others were acquitted Jan. 5 of being indirectly responsible for anti-Greek riots in Istanbul Sept. 6, 1955. The other 7 cleared: Prof. Fuad Koprulu; ex-Deputy Premier Fahrettin Gokay; Alaettin Eris, Istanbul's ex-security director; Mehmet Ali Balin, consul general in Salonika, Greece in 1955; Mehmet Ali Celikalp and Hasan Ucar, former consular officials in Salonika; Oktay Engin.

Ex-Premier Adnan Menderes was convicted on Yassiada Feb. 2 of misusing up to 13 million liras ($4,100,000) in public funds during his 10 years in office. Ex-Secy. Gen. Ahmet Korur was convicted of aiding and abetting him.

Menderes was found guilty Mar. 10 on charges of using terror tactics against political opposition in Canakale in 1959. Also convicted of the same charges: ex-deputies Nuri Totay, Servet Sezgin and Ahmet Hamdi, all from Canakale. [See Vol. XX, p. 481C3]

Cabinet Shifts. Prof. Fehmi Yavuz resigned Feb. 2 as reconstruction and housing minister. He was replaced Feb. 6 by Rustu Ozel. Prof. Turhan Feyzioglu resigned Feb. 6 as education minister. Maj. Gen. Muharrem I. Kiziloglu's appointment as assistant premier and Nasir Zeytinoglu's as interior minister were announced Feb. 6. Kiziloglu resigned as assistant premier Feb. 28.

Gen. Cemal Gursel, chief of state, announced at a news conference Mar. 2 that he had appointed Gen. Fahri Ozdilek minister of state and deputy premier. Other cabinet appointments he announced: Gen. Sitki Ulay, minister of state; Ahmet Atakilic, education minister; Cahit Talas, labor minister, replacing Atakilic. [See p. 19A2]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Argentina

Toranzo Resigns. Lt. Gen. Carlos Toranzo Montero resigned Mar. 22 as the Argentine Army's chief of staff. Gen. Rosando A. Fraga, army secretary, temporarily assumed Toranzo's post. Fraga said Mar. 24 that Toranzo

had resigned "spontaneously" and for personal reasons.

In a letter he had written to Fraga and released to newsmen Mar. 25, Toranzo said he had resigned because of "the humiliating Calvary" Argentina was suffering. Toranzo criticized Pres. Arturo Frondizi's administration for its "crooked international policy which opens the door to the crudest left-wing forces." Toranzo, an opponent of supporters of ex-dictator Juan D. Perón, charged that "Communist infiltration" was evident in "the administration, the university and the trade unions." [See Vol. XX, p. 361E-D2]

U.S. Vs. Cuban Mediation. A Mar. 4 bid by Argentine Foreign Min. Diógenes Taboada to mediate the U.S.-Cuban dispute was rejected by the U.S. Mar. 22. A note signed by U.S. State Secy. Dean Rusk and delivered to Taboada by U.S. Amb. Roy R. Rubottom Jr. said the U.S. would discuss the Cuban dispute if Cuba fulfilled its inter-American obligations and dissociated itself from the imperialistic designs of the USSR and Communist China. Cuba had rejected the Argentine mediation bid Mar. 8. [See p. 95C3]

Cuba

Castro Plans P.R. Regime. Cuban Premier Fidél Castro told a Havana University audience Mar. 14 that Cuba would "form a free Puerto Rican government [-in-exile] as soon as imperialism forms a counter-revolutionary Cuban government-in-exile." He said Cuba would establish exile governments for all Latin American countries that opposed the Cuban revolution. [See p. 106E2]

Escambray Casualties. The Cuban Armed Forces Ministry reported Mar. 14 that militiamen had killed 39 rebels in the Escambray Mountains and captured 381. It said 28 militiamen had been killed, 22 through accidents. [See p. 57G2]

Pardo Defects. The flight to Mexico of radio commentator José Pardo Llada, 37, was reported Mar. 22. In a letter distributed by exiled anti-Castro Cubans in Mexico, Pardo said he defected because the Cuban regime was dominated by Communists. The Cuban government's press and radio Mar. 25 charged that Pardo, who had advised Castro on press relations, had been bought by "Yankee imperialism." [See p. 20E1]

Rebel Takes Bank Funds. The UPI reported Mar. 18 that Roberto Vale, executive of the nationalized Banco Financiero in Havana and a member of the anti-Castro rebel underground, had removed $400,000-$1,500,000 and vital records from the bank before fleeing to the U.S. the previous week aboard a boat with 14 other counter-revolutionaries.

Professionals to Join Union. The government Mar. 13 ordered all government and non-government professional men to join the government-controlled Confederation of Cuban Workers, the central labor organization. Doctors were ordered to become members of the Confederation's National Medical Union. Organizations that had certified professional members were to be abolished. [See Vol. XX, p. 424A2]

Haiti

Students End Strike. Haiti University students, on strike since Nov. 22, 1960, ended their walkout Mar. 16 as the strike committee of the National Union of Haitian Students called on its followers to return to class. The union had called the strike to protest the jailing of union treasurer Joseph Roney and 18 high school students. [See p. 20F2]

Paraguay

Newspaper Vs. Regime. The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 14 that a daily newspaper, the Tribuna Liberal, opposed to the regime of Pres. Alfredo Stroessner, had been started in Asunción Jan. 20 and had become the first Paraguayan newspaper to print serious criticism of the Stroessner dictatorship in the 7 years since it had won power. Tribuna Liberal had charged the government with being totalitarian and had published the names of at least 143 persons allegedly jailed for political reasons. The newspaper was published by Lucio Mendonca, Liberal Party member, and his nephew, Juan Carlos Mendonca, 32. [See Vol. XX, p. 421F3]

IAD Loan. The Inter-American Development Bank Mar. 26 granted the National Bank of Paraguay a $3 million loan repayable over a 10-year period at an annual interest rate of 5¾%. The funds were to be used for: (a) relending to private borrowers seeking medium-term credits for agriculture, livestock and industrial development; (b) encouraging export projects and production. [See p. 47A3]

SCIENCE

Resistant Germs Increase. Drs. Gosta Wallmark and Maxwell Finland reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association (made public Mar. 11) that a Boston City Hospital survey had shown that disease-causing staphylococci resistant to commonly used antibiotics currently outnumbered those that succumbed to the antibiotics. In 1951-52 surveys, the antibiotic-sensitive strains outnumbered the resistant ones. Wallmark and Finland theorized that antibiotics had reduced or even eliminated many sensitive strains while resistant ones had survived and spread. They suggested that indiscriminate use of antibiotics might have played a role in the change in the proportions.

Fluorides Found Safe. Dr. W. D. Armstrong, physiological chemistry professor at the University of Minnesota Medical School, testified at Joint Congressional Atomic subcommittee hearings in Washington Mar. 27 that experiments with radioactive fluorides had proved that it was safe to fluoridate water supplies. Armstrong said the experiments had shown that the human body had a "remarkable ability" to regulate the amount of fluoride it retained and therefore was able to prevent a toxic build-up of fluorides. [See Vol. XX, p. 449B3]

Mu Meson Called Electron. The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Meyrin, Switzerland announced Jan. 21 that 2 years of experiments had shown that the mu meson (muon) was not a separate particle of the atom's nucleus but was a heavy electron weighing about 207 times as much as the regular electron. The discovery reduced the number of known nuclear particles from 32 to 31. [See Vol. XX, p. 46D3]

Schwarzschild Honored. The National Academy of Sciences announced Mar. 25 that Dr. Martin Schwarzschild, Princeton astronomy professor, had been chosen winner of the Henry Draper Medal for work in stellar evolution. [See Vol. XVII, p. 328A3]

RELIGION

New Bible Translation. A modern English prose translation of the New Testament, the New English Bible, was published in London by the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses Mar. 14. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., "the queen's printers," claimed the sole right to print and distribute the new version concurrently with the university presses, but the latter said other publishers eventually would be licensed to produce it. [See Vol. VI, p. 48E]

Finnish Lutherans Vote Merger. Participation in the proposed merger of 4 Lutheran groups into the Lutheran Church in America was approved by more than 75% of the 36,000 members of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church, it was announced in New York Feb. 28. [See Vol. XX, p. 382B-C3]

OBITUARIES

Sir (Godfrey) Thomas Beecham, 81, leading British conductor, composer and operatic impresario; Mar. 8 in London of cerebral thrombosis. A founder and conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Beecham specialized in 18th century music and was first to introduce Russian opera and ballet to England (1913). He founded London's New Symphony Orchestra (1906) and the Beecham Symphony Orchestra (1908). [See Vol. XIX, p. 276D3]

Ralph H. Chaplin, 73, militant labor leader who was jailed (1918-23) as Industrial Workers of the World leader for violating wartime Espionage Act, editor of labor magazines, autobiographer ("Wobbly" in 1948), composer ("Solidarity Forever" in 1915), artist, poet, orator; Mar. 23 in Tacoma, Wash.

Powel Crosley Jr., 74, industrialist, manufacturer of radio sets and appliances, former auto maker, head of Crosley Broadcasting Corp., developer of radio station WLW (1921), president since 1934 and principal owner since 1936 of Cincinnati Reds baseball team; Mar. 28 in Cincinnati of heart attack. [See Vol. X, p. 403E]

James E(dward) Murray, 84, Canadian-born U.S. Senator (D., Mont.) 1935-61, supporter of New Deal and of legislation to aid education, labor and small business; Mar. 23 in Butte, Mont. [See Vol. XX, p. 337C3; XIX, 61F3, 29C2]